

Q1815

1912 Dates J-BK

(1756-1836) John Loudon MacAdam.

Scotch engineer. Born in Ayr,
Scotland. Known for the process of
"macadamizing". Came to America
in 1770 where he made a considerable
fortune and returned to England
in 1785. About the yr 1810 he
became interested in road making
and evolved the process associated
with his name. Put his theory

a practical use at Bristol (1815)
and his roads attracted such attention
that his method was considered by
a committee of the House of Commons
as early as 1819. He was voted the
sum of £50,000 and in 1827 was
made surveyor general of metropolitan
roads. He declined knighthood.

2-26-1815

Napoleon Bonaparte escaped from
the Island of Elba to begin
his second conquest of France.

By 1815

Mexico

Morelos and Matamoros had been defeated.

GOVEKERO had been driven into the wilds

Mar 20 → June 28 1815

HUNDRED DAYS. Period between
NAPOLEON'S return to Paris and the
2nd Bourbon restoration

He had to meet the Allied Challenge
at the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815)

1815

Napoleon defeated by British
at Battle of Waterloo.

JAN 6 1815

JACKSON (1st Inf)
w/ Battl R
New Orleans

1815 1812 Dates. J-BK
(1771-1815) JOACHIM MURAT

Famous French cavalry leader and king of Naples (1808-1815). Served in Italy & Egypt with Napoleon (1795-1796). Commanded at MARENGO. Sign. of Paris (1804). Prince and grand admiral (1805). Served at Austerlitz (1805); Jena (1806); Eylau and Friedland (1807).

After the downfall of Napoleon he foolishly returned to Naples and with a few

Johnson decided himself King and
Liberator. He was taken prisoner, sent
montreal, and shot. (1815)

Sept 26, 1815

1912 Dates J-BK

THE HOLY ALLIANCE

League formed, after the fall of Napoleon by the sovereigns of Russia, Prussia and Austria. The participants in the Alliance were "to take for their sole guide the precepts of that Holy Religion, namely the precept of Justice, Christian Charity, and Peace". The text of the alliance was worked up by Alexander I of Russia and was

signed at Paris, Sept 26, 1815. At the
government of Europe except England, which
had declined and Rome, which had not
been invited, unobsequiously joined the
alliance, though it is questionable if any
of the participants in the treaty except
Napoleon took it seriously. In 1815
after the death of Alexander, the Alliance
gradually lost authority until in 1854
the War of Russia against France, England
and Turkey brought about its complete
dissolution. It did save the Middle East
from the attention of the great powers.

Mar. 20 - June 22, 1815

1912 Dates J-BK

HUNDRED DAYS

144	144	1	=	11
Apr				30
May				31
June				22
				<hr/>
				94

The period of Napoleon's second reign as French emperor, lasting from his entry into Paris from Elba until the resumption of Power by Louis XVIII. Napoleon's abdication followed quickly upon defeat at Waterloo (June 15, 1815)

Mar. 23, 1815

1912 Dates J-BK

HORNET-PENGUIN

While coasting along the Cape of Good Hope, the U.S. sloop of War Hornet encountered the British Brig PENGUIN, and after a short battle the latter was captured and sunk.

The British frigate CORNWALLIS sighted the Hornet soon after this engagement and the Hornet's crew was obliged to throw the guns

and thus intend to avoid capture.

Feb 20, 1815

1912 Dates J-BK

CONSTITUTION - CYANE - LEVANT

The British frigates CYANE and brig LEVANT surrendered to the U.S. Constitution commanded by Capt. Charles Stewart. The loss to the British was 77 men. The loss to the Americans 15 men.

1815

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PIERRE JACQUES ETIENNE DE COMBROUVE

He was French General (1770-1842)

Born at Saint-Sebastien (1770) near Nantes.

1792 - Fought in Vendée: 1799 Fought with distinction at Zurich.

1806-1813 - Took part in Campaigns of the Empire.

1814 - Accompanied Napoleon to Elba.

1815 - At Waterloo commanded a Division

of the Old Guard. Surrendered,

taken to London, severely wounded.

He finally returned to France for trial
by court martial, was acquitted
and returned to his rank in 1820.

1815

1912 Dates J-BK

Medina

TUSSUN PASHA Conquered

Medina in 1815

As in Mecca, non-Mohammedans
are strictly forbidden the sacred
city, but some, not of the faith,
have ventured to enter in spite of
this mandate and to these we owe
our knowledge of the interior

June 18, 1815
June 1815

Wellington, "the IRON DUKE" fought his last battle at WATERLOO.

Appointed to command joint forces of England and the Netherlands, Wellington cooperated with Prussian forces near Brussels to oppose Napoleon's Armée du Nord.

Containing the French left wing at QUATRE BRAS while the Prussians were crushed at Ligny on June 16, he retired to a position before Waterloo. On June 18 in the

desire Battle of the Marston was,
Wellington repulsed the French attack
sent the Prussian Army arrived to
cross the first railway bridge, ^{which} ~~which~~
1815-1828 Wellington served as diplomat.
1828-1830 Wellington was Prime Minister
1830-1852 Commander of the Army

1815

U.S.S. Constitution: superb Crews.
& brilliant Commanders

Once in 1815 she took in 2 British
vessels at same time.

When we attempted to cross
Ironside's stern to rake her, the
American BACKED his ship out of
danger - with xent fighting sail
alone. & went on to capture both ships

Feb 20, 1815

U.S.S. Constitution downed
H.M.S. CYANE and H.M.S. LEVANT
off Coast of Africa

1815

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America

Wes with Algiers

1815

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In. Bulan

Battle of Waterloo

1815

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Er. Boulton

Treaty of Vienna

1815 (April 10)

The most destructive explosion on earth in the past 10,000 years (up to 2002) was the eruption of an obscure volcano in Indonesia called Mount Tambora. More than 13,000 ft high, Tambora blew up in 1815 & blasted 13,000 cubic miles of gases, dust and rock into the atmosphere and into the island of Sumbawa and the

surrounding area. Rivers of moderate size
pour down the mountain's flanks and form
greatlands & fens. The ground about ending
TSUNAMIS rising across the far sea.
An estimated 10,000 of the island's inhabitants
died instantly. The eruption of Tanora
was 10 times more powerful than that
of Krakatau (900 mi away) (sampled in 1883)

April 10, 1815

Mt. Tambora shot 3 columns
of fire & a plume of smoke & gas
that reached 25 miles into the
atmosphere. Fire generated winds
uprooted trees. Pyroclastic flows, or
incandescent ash, poured down the
slopes at more than 100 mph. destroying
everything & hissing into the sea more
than 25 mi away. Huge floating rafts

of service troops ship at London. Throughout
the region, one would down for weeks,
thous. hundreds of miles away collapsed from the
disease. Fresh water, became contaminated.
crops & fruits died. It killed an estimated
90,000 people in Somalia & neighboring
Kenya, most of them by starvation
maps complete and in hand July 1875

1815

After Mt Tambora blew its top, Debris
shrouded & chilled parts of the planet for
many months, contributing to crop failure
& famine in North America & epidemics in
Europe

1815

Mt Tambora ended its eruptions in mid July. Great quantities of sulphurous gas from the volcano mixed with water vapor in the air. Propelled by stratospheric winds, a haze of SULFURIC ACID aerosol ash & dust circled the earth and blocked sunlight. In China & Tibet, unseasonably cold weather killed trees, rice & water buffalo. Floods ruined surviving

camp. The gate is 4000 ft up & edge of
3000 ft deep & more than 3 mi
across.

1815 (Summer)

William Clark & two other federal commissioners held one of the largest assemblies of Indians ever seen by white men.

2,000 warriors, women & children had arrived at PORTAGE DES SIOUX, where the Mississippi and Missouri rivers meet first above St. Louis. Clark was

Government of Missouri Territory. Under
the Treaty of Fort (ending War 1812) the defeated
British left it to the Americans to deal with.
England's former allies, some tribes had
continued to resist
At the start of the negotiations, BLACKBUTT
a Sioux chief whom Clark knew well died.
Clark got chief just meeting funeral
In the end 13 tribes agreed Treaty giving
Army millions of acres for whiskey and \$30,000
in gifts

1815

Barbary Pirates

When in 1815 the Barbary pirates began to venture out to prey on U.S. shipping again, President James Madison requested formal authorization of hostilities with Congress. The U.S. won treaties from Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli in the form of large indemnities for the damage they had done.

The Barbary pirates were punished

L815 #1816

Because of Eruption of Mt Tambora,
failing crops and rising prices
threatened American farmers. Thousands
left New England for the Ohio River.
Indiana became a state in 1816 and
Illinois in 1818. About 10,000 to
15,000 left Vermont.

In Europe & Great Britain, far more than
the usual rain fell in summer of 1816

It arrived Mon. - stop in Dublin for 8 weeks.
The potato crop failed, famine ensued.
After hunger - some disease, 7 years took
out no Ireland in 1816, killing thousands &
over the next couple of yrs spread through
the British Isles

1815

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France

Napoleon returned to Paris

Napoleon sent to St Helena

1815

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Davy's safety lamp

1815-1840

1912 Dates J-BK

William I was king of Netherlands